director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, kept in contact with Philippine health conditions. Dr. Heiser above all else was an efficiency expert. He developed a health organization which transformed the Philippines, formerly a plague spot, from the health standpoint, into the best sanitated country in the Orient. Dr. Heiser, my chief in the Bureau of Health, never saw much in me, his humble clerk, but I looked on in wonder at his capacity for long and fruitful work and at his genius for organization.

He was succeeded by Dr. John D. Long, Dr. Vicente de Jesus, and the present Director, Dr. Jacobo Fajardo.

In contrast with the past, the Philippine Archipelago of the present is one of the healthiest countries in the Far East, surpassing in this respect China, India, and the Strait Settlements, and rivaling Japan. The Philippine sanitary system constitutes a model for the Orient. Manila has recently been provided with a water system which is not excelled in purity by that of any other city in the world. Virulent epidemics, particularly diseases found in the tropics and the Orient, have here been stamped out. Cholera, that dread disease which formerly swept away thousands, is now almost unknown. Smallpox, similarly dreaded, through universal vaccination has been checked j during 1931 but one lone case was registered.

The birth-rate in the Philippines is about thirty-eight per one thousand and the death-rate about twenty-two per one thousand. This means that the present birth-rate in the Is-

lands compares favorably with that of any part of the Orient. Unfortunately, infant mortality in the Philippines is appallingly high, in fact higher than in other countries, barring Chma$ of the 440,000 babies born each year in the Philippines, 65,000 die before they reach the age of one year. Nevertheless it is heartening to note that this infant-mortality rate has dropped radically since 1904, to be more exact over sixty per cent. The death-rate in the Philippines is lower than